

ABSTRACT

A contact lens has top, a bottom, a rotational axis, an inner surface and an
 opposite outer surface having a plurality of zones. The plurality of zones include an
 5 optical zone, a ridge zone and a transition zone. The optical zone has a lower edge
 and includes a distance vision zone and a near vision zone. The distance vision zone
 has a first radius of curvature that provides distance vision correction. The distance
 vision zone also has a first area that is sufficient to overlay a substantial portion of a
 pupil of a user and is disposed in a first position within the optical zone so that the
 10 user's pupil is substantially subtended by the distance vision zone when the user is
 gazing at a substantially horizontal point. The near vision zone is substantially
 concentric with the rotational axis and extends radially outward from the distance
 vision zone. The near vision zone has a second radius of curvature that provides near
 vision correction and has a second area that is sufficient to overlay a substantial
 15 portion of a pupil of a user. The near vision zone is disposed in a second position
 within the optical zone so that the user's pupil is substantially subtended by the near
 vision zone when the user is gazing at a near vision point below the substantially
 horizontal point. The ridge zone, has an upper edge and a lower edge and is disposed
 below the optical zone. The ridge zone includes a latitudinal ridge portion that
 20 extends outwardly from the outer surface to enable engagement with a lower eyelid
 of a user and thereby provide vertical translation support for the contact lens when
 being worn by the user. The transition zone extends from the lower edge of the
 optical zone to the upper edge of the ridge zone and provides a smooth transition from
 the ridge zone to the optical zone.